

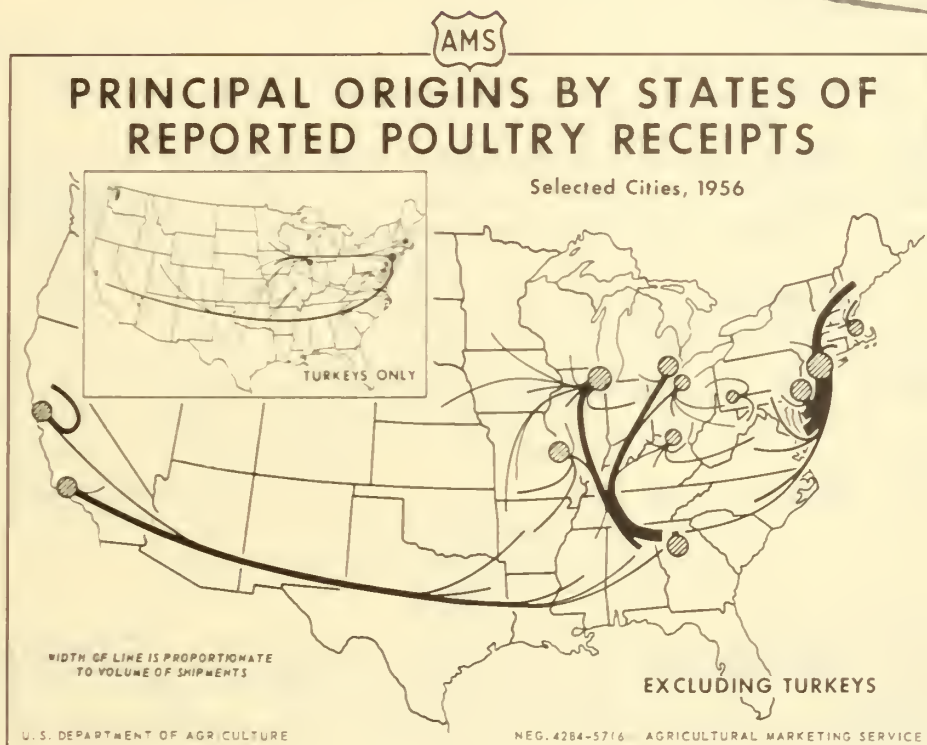
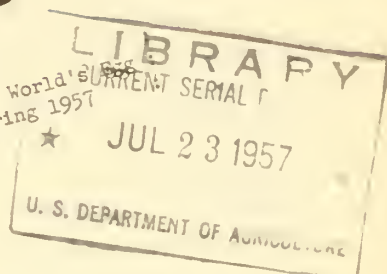
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The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

PES - 190

In this issue:
Conditions in World's
Markets, Spring 1957



The predominant movement of broilers from producing areas to consuming areas is northward (except from Maine), but important quantities also move westward to the Pacific

Coast States. The westward movement of broilers is the reverse of the predominant turkey traffic, which is from the western States to northeastern centers of population.

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Month or date	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	May	477.8	463.8	471.8	June	407.2	413.9	419.8	) By year's end, will be below 1956
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	May	314.4	294.3	295.1	June	298.2	284.7	284.4	
Rate of lay per layer ..	Eggs	May	18.2	18.9	19.2	June	16.4	17.4	17.7	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian 1/	Eggs	Apr.	31.7	28.5	2/28.9	May	30.8	27.6	2/27.8	
Frozen egg production ..	Mil. lb.	Apr.	71.0	61.4	59.6	May	69.7	75.2	66.3	
Dried egg production ...	Mil. lb.	Apr.	7.5	3.2	4.0	May	7.9	3.3	4.0	Partly for USDA contracts
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	May	38.0	37.6	29.0	June	38.6	36.4	29.0	
Price received by farmers as a percent- age of parity	Percent	May	90	89	66	June	88	86	66	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct. per doz.	Apr.	57.2	56.5	48.9	May	57.3	55.6	47.2	Below last year, but has not prompted significant consumption increases
Egg-feed price ratio ...	Lb. feed	May	9.8	10.4	8.2	June	10.0	10.0	8.3	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous. cases	May 1	2,024	638	1,208	June 1	3,253	1,200	1,706	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	May 1	139.4	94.6	107.6	June 1	179.6	140.0	141.8	
Chicks hatched by com- mercial hatcheries	Millions	Apr.	299.4	294.3	274.5	May	228.6	251.4	236.3	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol. per cwt.	May	3.81	3.62	3.53	June	3.88	3.63	3.48	Now at a 5-year low
POULTRY										
Price received by farm- ers for chickens, live:										
Broilers	Ct. per doz.	May	29.0	21.1	19.4	June	29.1	20.2	20.7	) Farmers' prices for broilers and for hens follow different courses
Farm chickens	Ct. per doz.	May	25.0	19.1	13.7	June	24.1	18.0	13.3	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	27.2	20.7	18.4	June	26.8	19.8	19.4	
Price received by farm- ers for all chickens as a percentage of parity :	Percent	May	93	72	64	June	92	69	68	
Retail price of broil- ers and fryers, dressed (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	52.1	47.3	45.7	May	51.0	47.5	45.5	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	May	32.2	30.6	24.9	June	32.0	29.1	23.4	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	94.3	83.7	110.9	June 1	80.3	79.5	101.5	) High compared with past years
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	72.6	49.1	109.1	June 1	63.6	40.5	97.3	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	---	4.2	4.0	June	---	4.0	4.3	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	8.3	8.5	7.1	June	8.3	8.0	6.7	
Average weekly place- ment of chicks in 22 important States	Millions	May	---	27.5	28.1	June	---	28.0	28.7	Were rising in early July

1/ This series has been recomputed on the basis of unadjusted population data, as described on p. 4 of PES 189.

2/ Preliminary.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 12, 1957

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SUMMARY

The seasonal increase in farmers' prices for eggs in the next few months is likely to be more pronounced than in other recent years; and, after late summer, prices are likely to be higher than a year earlier. Hatchery reports indicate that almost 20 percent fewer replacement pullets are being raised than last year. Egg production in the second half of 1957 is likely to decline more than usual.

Egg production during June continued a little ahead of a year earlier, as it has in other recent months. The number of layers on farms July 1 was almost equal to the 281 million of a year earlier and the rate of production per bird continued at new record levels. Because of increased output so far this year, egg production for 1957 as a whole probably will total close to the 1956 record of 170 million cases. Prices for the year are likely to average a little under 1956. During the first half of 1957, the average of 31 cents per dozen received by farmers was 20 percent less than in the same period of 1956.

Consumption of eggs per person this year has not changed appreciably from 1956 despite sharply lower prices and record consumer incomes. Storage of shell eggs increased this spring. Stocks on July 1 were the second largest

for the date since 1952 though well below pre-war levels. Total stocks of frozen eggs are about the same as last year, while so far this year hatcheries have taken fewer eggs than in 1956.

Broiler prices since mid-June have been the highest of the year to date, despite a slaughter of broilers which is running above a year earlier and above the level of 2 to 3 months ago. Seasonally-strong consumer demand is sustaining prices. In mid-June, the average price to farmers was 20.7 cents per pound compared with 20.2 cents a year earlier. Recent reports indicate placements are continuing above a year earlier, and since demand will be weakening seasonally by the time these broilers are marketed, some decline in prices from present levels is likely in the fall.

Although turkey hatchings in the last few weeks have declined below a year earlier, the 1957 crop will exceed the 1956 record of 77 million birds raised. Continuing large storage stocks of turkeys, which on June 1 were more than double a year earlier, also tend to hold turkey prices down, and quotations for frozen heavy toms in New York City are below last year by as much as 20 cents per pound (30 percent). Stocks of other poultry—principally fowl—are also at a high level, although holdings of ducks are lower than in other recent years.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Poultry Product-Feed Price Ratios

Feed Prices Lower; but Feeding Ratios Unfavorable

Poultry feed prices until fall are likely to continue lower than in other recent years, barring unfavorable weather this summer or unexpected developments in farm programs or international relations. Average prices for laying mash in mid-May and mid-June were the lowest for these months since 1946. Broiler mash and "poultry ration" were at the lowest levels since 1949. ^{1/} Each of these feed items has declined about one-sixth from its peak in 1952. Nevertheless, because egg and poultry meat prices have also declined in the past decade, poultry product-feed price ratios in May and June were near their all-time lows for those months.

The egg-feed price ratio, 8.2 in mid-May and 8.3 in mid-June, was about the same as the average for the same months of 1954, 1952, and 1950, each of which was a low-price year. But in the spring of each of those years, poultrymen expected that more favorable ratios in the second half of the year would substantially raise the annual average. For 1950 and 1952, such expectations were correct, since the annual average egg-feed ratios for those years were 10.3 and 10.0, respectively. In 1954, the annual average ratio was 9.4. With half of 1957 now past, the egg-feed price ratio to date has averaged 8.7, which, seasonally adjusted, is equal to about 9.6 on an annual basis.

^{1/} "Poultry ration" is a statistical composite of prices of purchased feeds at prices paid by farmers and homegrown feeds valued at prices received by farmers.

For broilers, the 1957 product-feed price ratio in each of the first 5 months and the average to date has been the lowest on record. (The increase in mid-June broiler prices above preceding months raised the June ratio to 4.3, highest of the year to date and 7 percent above a year earlier.) The turkey-feed price ratio so far this year has also been the lowest on record for January-June.

For producers of both broilers and turkeys, and to a lesser degree for egg producers, advances in husbandry have offset partially the tightening relationships between feed costs and returns from the enterprise. But the offsets have not been complete, and returns to poultrymen so far this year, in general, are not encouraging producers.

Eggs

Reduced Flock to Offset Higher
Rate of Lay by Year's End

On January 1, 1957, the number of layers and potential layers on farms was 3 percent higher than in 1956. By July 1, the number was about the same as a year earlier. The decline from last year will continue through the rest of 1957, as a consequence of the fewer pullets than last year that will be available for addition to this fall's laying flock. The reduced number of pullets follows from the reduction of almost 20 percent from last year in the 1957 hatch to date of chicks for laying flock replacement. This will be only partially offset by lighter culling.

If rates of lay in late summer and early fall follow the uninterrupted year-to-year upward trend of recent years, production in this period is likely to be close to a year earlier, despite the reduced number of layers. But toward the end of the year increased rates of lay are not likely to make up for the much sharper cut likely in numbers of layers. As a result, egg production in the last quarter of 1957 will probably be a little smaller than in the same months of 1956.

The smaller replacement hatch probably will slow the seasonal net build-up in the laying flock until later this summer than last. In 1956, numbers of layers were at a seasonal low of 281 million on both July 1 and August 1. After August, the successive first-of-month numbers of layers moved upward until the turn of the year. In the years immediately preceding 1956, August 1 numbers of layers were clearly below July 1 and the build-up of numbers that followed was slower and later than in 1956. (Table 1.) This is likely to be the case again in 1957 and the result, coupled with the smaller number of potential layers, will be an egg production for the second half of the year likely below a year earlier. The decline may be enough to about offset the increase of the first half. For 1957 as a whole egg output probably will roughly equal last year's record of 170 million cases of eggs produced on farms.

Wholesale Egg Prices Up
From Earlier Lows:
Further Rises Expected

Most wholesale egg prices rose several cents per dozen during June and in early July. However, these increases were not reflected in the reported mid-June average egg prices received by farmers, which continued at the May level of 29 cents per dozen. This was the lowest level of the year to date, and sharply lower than the 36-37 cent mid-month prices in May-July 1956.

Even with the increases through early July, wholesale egg prices were generally below a year earlier. In the second week of July, nearby large eggs in New York City were generally quoted over 40 cents per dozen, contrasted with prices that had been in the low 30's ten weeks earlier, and in the mid 40's a year earlier. The price recovery for mid-Western eggs had not been so marked, but early July wholesale quotations for those eggs too were clearly above the earlier lows. (Table 2.)

In June, the period of most marked price rise coincided with a heat wave over the eastern half of the United States. The average quality of eggs reaching market was probably reduced, which bolstered the prices of the top grades. The heat wave probably was also severe enough to reduce egg production somewhat, although total production usually declines at this time of the year. In June, output on farms was 14.0 million cases, compared with 15.7 million cases in May, and 13.8 million cases in June, 1956.

Through the first quarter of 1957, per capita disappearance of shell eggs was about the same as in 1956. (Tables 3, 4, and 5.) Average retail prices decreased about 14 percent from a year earlier in January-May and consumer incomes rose. Toward the end of 1957, however, anticipated egg production will be less than would be required to support year-earlier rates of per capita consumption. Increased holdings of shell eggs in storage will not offset the production cut.

Per capita consumption of eggs in August-September 1956 was about 10 percent lower than in the first 2 months of 1956. The decline from January-February to August-September this year is likely to be greater because of the expected reduction in output. As a result, egg prices are likely to be above a year ago in the final quarter of 1957.

After late summer the proportion of pullets in the national flock will be smaller than last year. This will result in fewer small eggs than in 1956 and a smaller price difference for small and medium eggs. In early September 1956, egg prices to Iowa farmers were 34.5 cents for Grade A large eggs and 22.6 cents for mediums, a 12 cent per dozen difference compared with 9 cents a year earlier.

Shell Egg Stocks Up;
Frozen Holdings Long
on Albumen

Commercial production of liquid egg for freezing, drying outside USDA contracts, or direct use has been smaller so far this year than in 1956. Storage of shell eggs has been almost a third larger than in 1956. These diversions of eggs from the supplies available for immediate consumption in the shell, as well as the strongly seasonal requirements of eggs for the hatching of replacement chicks, are influential in tempering the extent of seasonal price declines. For the 4-month period from February 1 to July 1, 1957, the relative importance of the principal diversions has been as follows:

	1956 Mil. cases	1957 Mil. cases
Production on farms	75.2	75.9
Principal diversions from immediate use		
Net increase in shell egg storage stocks, Feb. 1 to June 1.	1.2	1.5
Commercial egg breaking	9.0	<u>2</u> /8.8
Eggs used for hatching	4.7	<u>3</u> /4.3
Total of principal diversions	14.9	14.6
Diversions as a percent of pro- duction on farms	19.8	19.2

Storage of eggs in the shell has been declining in importance. The evening-out of production through the year results in less seasonal variation in egg prices and reduces the economic incentive to store shell eggs. In 1957, however, low springtime prices for eggs combined with prospects for greater than seasonal price increases, stimulated egg storage. Although less than 2 million cases were in storage on July 1, stocks this year are higher than in 3 of the preceding 4 years. (Table 6.)

On June 1, storage stocks of frozen egg were 142 million pounds, about the same as the 140 million pounds of a year earlier. Reports since then from 35 cities indicate a larger net increase of stocks during June than last year. The July 1, 1956 stocks of 172 million pounds of frozen egg were equivalent to 4.5 million cases of shell eggs. (See table 6a.)

July 1 stocks of frozen egg (to be reported while the Poultry and Egg Situation is in preparation) will probably continue slightly higher than a year earlier. Total production of liquid egg through June of this year is comparable to the same period of 1956. But allowance for the amount required to meet contracts for the egg-solids purchases of the USDA would leave a net

2/ Partly estimated; includes eggs broken to supply egg solids for delivery to USDA.

3/ Partly estimated.

commercial balance smaller than in 1956. The larger carry-in stocks on January 1, 1957--87 million pounds compared with 74 million a year earlier--are a factor in the higher current stocks.

June 1 stocks included 11 percent more frozen albumen than a year earlier, although at that level they were the second lowest since 1953. Nevertheless, frozen albumen in trailer-lots was quoted at 12-13 cents per pound in New York City in late June, compared with 21 1/2-24 cents per pound a year earlier, and 20-22 cents in 1955. (Table 7.) In 1954 and 1955 between 40 and 45 percent of the liquid albumen which was separated from yolk by commercial egg-breakers was dried, and 37 percent in 1956. The increased proportion of albumen used for drying in these 3 years, compared with earlier years (table 8) reflected the growing popularity of packaged angel food cake mixes. But competition in the sale of such mixes, from additional firms and from additional types of mix not requiring large amounts of albumen, reportedly has limited the profits from the product and reduced its promotion. This may explain the reduced production of dried albumen in 1956 compared with 1955.

June 1 stocks of frozen yolk totaled 30 million pounds, 20 percent less than a year earlier. If this reduction from last year should induce more separation of yolk and albumen from eggs broken later in the year, supplies of albumen as well as of yolk would increase.

Stocks of frozen whole egg on June 1 were 62 million pounds, up 10 percent from a year earlier. If shell egg prices rise this fall to levels above 1956, preparation of liquid and frozen egg will be reduced at that time and could offset these extra stocks.

Government Egg
Purchases Ended
in June

The Department of Agriculture concluded its dried egg purchase program in mid-June. Contracts let from March 28 until the end of the program totaled 4.7 million pounds of egg solids, at f.o.b. prices from about \$1.08 to \$1.10 per pound. These purchases, equivalent to about 475 thousand cases of eggs, will be distributed through the School Lunch Program beginning in the fall. Over 12 million children were served hot meals through the program in the last school year.

The purchases of egg solids are in addition to 314 thousand cases of shell eggs bought in 1957 before the program was shifted to the dried product and 584 thousand cases bought late in 1956. The eggs bought in shell form have been distributed. The combined purchases of eggs since last fall are equivalent to about 0.8 percent of a current year's output.

Replacement Hatch Down Sharply

Hatchings of replacement-type chicks to June 1 were down 20 percent from the first 5 months of 1956. Although 7 percent more eggs for replacement-type chicks were in incubators June 1 than a year before, cuts made earlier assured a smaller replacement hatch for the spring as a whole. (Table 9.)

June hatchings of replacement chicks in 1956 were about 35 million, only 5 percent of the year's total. At that level, they were about the same as the average of the 4 preceding years. Hatchings of replacement chicks in the last six months of 1956 provided only 15 percent of the year's total. Because chicks of the June hatch and later of each year's hatch normally are so small a proportion of the annual total, the cut of almost one-fifth from last year that is now indicated for the 1957 replacement hatch will not be altered substantially.

Poultry Meat

Broiler Prices Rise with Seasonal Demand

Broiler prices for late May to early July were at their highest levels of the year to date. The mid-June U. S. average price received by farmers was 20.7 cents per pound, compared with 20.2 cents a year earlier and the peak mid-month price of 19.8 cents in the first 5 months of 1957. Through the summer, prices are likely to continue at least up to the 20-21 cent level typical in early July in most specialized areas. The number of broilers being raised for slaughter in the next 2 months is not much different from the number that provided recent market supplies. Also, fewer by-product cockerels raised with pullets for replacement layers will be sold this summer when consumer demand for broilers is at its peak.

Average placements during June in 22 States were at the rate of about 29 million weekly. These placements, which will be the source of late August and early September slaughter, were a little higher than the average rate in April and May, 27 million and 28 million respectively. Year-ago average placements in April, May, and June were respectively 27, 28, and 28 million weekly. (Tables 10, 11, 12.)

At the period of peak slaughter of farm-produced cockerels--probably in July and August--numbers may be 20 to 25 percent of marketings of commercial broilers. Many of the cockerels are marketed through different channels than commercial broilers, or are eaten at home or put in local food freezers. But reduced numbers this year compared with last year are a favorable price-influencing factor from the viewpoint of broiler producers.

The rise of broiler prices to 20 cents per pound or more has encouraged increases in placements over a year earlier. Egg settings in incubators reported for the 3 weeks ending July 6 were successively 6, 7, and 8 percent above a year earlier. Hatchery operations in later weeks will produce chickens that will not become ready for marketing before significant seasonal increases begin in the supply of fowl, turkeys, and pork. October-December broiler marketings last year, from earlier chick placements averaging about 23 million weekly, brought the lowest prices of the year, which averaged slightly under 17 cents. Prospects this year point to smaller supplies of red meats for that period and smaller total marketings of chicken meat from egg producing flocks. Marketings of turkeys from farms will be larger.

New Report Issued on Pullets
for Broiler Hatchery
Supply Flocks

A new monthly report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on pullet chick sales for broiler hatchery supply flocks began publication in April. The report carries aggregate sales of pullet chicks as reported by 10 of the largest primary producers of breeding stock for broiler chicks. (Table 13.) The new series was requested by the poultry industry and will supplement other data on potential supply of breeder hens for production of broiler hatching eggs.

Prior to issuance of this report, the earliest indication of changes in the number of layers for broiler hatching eggs had been from data on the number of chickens officially tested for pullorum. These tests normally are not made until the birds are from 5 to 7 months old. By the time the testings data are available, it is costly to adjust the size of the breeder flocks.

The information on pullet chick sales is available about 6 months before the testings report. This could permit orderly adjustments if either undersupply or oversupply is indicated.

The pullet placement report is not designed as a measure of the future production of broiler chicks. Changes in the age at which pullets are moved into supply flocks, differences in culling rates, differences in the length of time layers are kept in the flocks, and even differences in the size of eggs used for hatching broiler chicks all affect the number of broiler chicks hatched. Furthermore, modifications in production induced by these reports will affect the relationship between pullet chick placements and broiler chicks subsequently produced.

The June 18 release on pullet sales reported 4 percent fewer replacements were hatched for broiler hatchery supply flocks in January-May this year than a year earlier. Even with this decline, ample chicks can be produced to maintain broiler output.

Turkey Hatch Trails
at End of Season,
but Stocks High

If June hatchings of poults were in accord with the number of turkey eggs reported in incubators June 1, the hatch in that month was 2 or 3 percent below last June. If hatchings in July and August also should decline by this percentage, the total hatch since September 1956 would be about 4 or 5 percent above last year when 77 million turkeys were raised. (Table 14.)

Of last year's turkey crop, 14 million were small breeds such as Belts-villes, and 63 million were heavy-breed birds. To June 1, hatchings of small turkeys in 1957 were 1 percent under 1956, but 6 percent more heavy breeds were hatched than last year. Among the heavy breeds, 11 percent fewer white-feathered birds than last year were hatched to June 1, but bronze-type poults were up 10 percent. In 1957, almost five-sixths of the heavy birds will be bronze, a somewhat larger proportion than last year.

In mid-June, turkey prices received by farmers averaged 23.4 cents per pound, almost 6 cents lower than in June 1956. In the Central Valley of California, young hens in early July were 20 cents per pound, compared with 27-28 cents a year earlier. (Table 15.)

Storage stocks continued well above 1956. On June 1, 97 million pounds were in storage compared with 41 million on June 1, 1956. The net reduction of stocks from the season peak is little different from last season. The net reduction was 104 million pounds from November 1 to June 1 last season, and 100 million pounds this season. The initial level of stocks this season was higher than a year ago by 52 million pounds, and essentially this margin has continued to date.

In recent years, the low point for first-of-month storage holdings has typically been in either July or August. Through July 8, this year's weekly changes in 35 city storage stocks have consistently continued to show net withdrawals.

Storage Stocks Above
1956 for Hens:
Down for Ducks

Seasonal storage is important for hens (or fowl) and ducks as well as turkeys. Young chickens, principally broilers, are produced at such nearly uniform rates the year-round as to make seasonal storage unnecessary. But hens are marketed seasonally, at the normal end of a bird's laying year. Duck slaughter is also highly seasonal, and tied to the availability of duck hatching eggs.

On June 1, storage stocks of hens (42 million pounds) were the second largest for the date since the beginning of records at the time of World War I. Stocks at the beginning of the year were the highest since 1952. Supplies of hens from farms are now increasing seasonally and will rise to a usual peak rate of slaughter in September and October. In most of June, slaughter of hens in large commercial plants was reported slightly smaller than a year earlier although earlier in the year slaughter had been as much as 35 percent above 1956. Cumulative hen slaughter since January is 18 percent above 1956.

Prices for fowl at the farm level are generally quoted lower than broiler prices in the same areas. Hens are cheapest in the mid-West. At Iowa country points, heavy hens were 9-10 cents per pound in early July, but prices in California, North Carolina, and New England were 14-16 cents, about 5 cents higher than in Iowa. Leghorn hens were cheaper than heavies in all locations. These prices were considerably lower than either a year earlier (in Iowa, 13-14 cents for heavy hens), or the average of the preceding 4 years, which was 15 cents for July quotations in Iowa.

Storage stocks of ducks typically build up from a low in April or May to a peak in October or November. This meshes with the slaughter pattern in commercial plants, where 80 percent of the 1956 output occurred between mid-April and mid-October. With appropriate lags of 4 weeks for hatching and 8 to 12 weeks for growth, this relates to the January-July period when the breeders are laying well.

June 1 stocks of ducks (3.8 million pounds) were up from 2.9 on May 1, but were below June 1956 (4.6 million pounds) or the average of the 5 preceding years (5.5). The 1956 season peak of 12.1 million pounds on October 1 was the lowest since 1949. In New York City, fresh-frozen eviscerated ducks wholesaled at 35½-37 cents per pound in early July, compared with 41-42½ cents a year before.

LOW PRICES IN WORLD'S EGG MARKETS

The United States was not the only country with large supplies and low prices for eggs early in 1957. During this period, egg markets were depressed in practically all of the Western World. Supplies generally have been larger than a year earlier, prices have been lower, and traditional patterns of international trade considerably upset. 3/

The United States does not rely heavily upon commercial exports in the disposition of its annual production of about 170 million cases of eggs. The usual annual sales of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cases of shell eggs to destinations in other countries, however, have often been a stabilizing factor in U. S. markets. Seasonally, exports have been greatest in the last half of each year, when egg prices ordinarily have been responsive to relatively small additional demands. Also, a large proportion of U. S. exports of eggs in the shell are reported to be medium size eggs, which are plentiful and cheap in this country during the last half of each year. Another important category of U. S. eggs for export is hatching eggs, for which the demand is independent of demand for table eggs.

Export opportunities and the foreign egg situation are of further interest to the U. S. poultry industry because of the frequent tie-ups between U. S. Government egg programs and export outlets. While recent USDA egg purchases--equivalent to almost 1.4 million cases since September 1956--have been for domestic distribution, purchases before 1950 were disposed of mainly by export. In late 1955 and again in late 1956, Government-assisted exports to Spain were about 70 thousand and 170 thousand cases, respectively.

In recent years, Western Germany has emerged as the world's largest importer of eggs, exceeding the United Kingdom which had occupied that position pre-war. Exports from other nations to Western Germany include supplies for U. S. troops stationed there. Switzerland, Italy, and France are also substantial net importers. (Table 16.) Imports to the United Kingdom declined drastically in late 1956 as her production increased. Volume of imports by the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 1957 was smaller than for any of the countries mentioned above.

3/ Unless credited otherwise, the statistical bases for this report, for countries other than the United States, are from recent issues of Intelligence Bulletin, published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London.

The Netherlands and Denmark are the world's principal exporters of eggs. (Table 17.) Western Germany is now the most important export outlet for these countries, although the United Kingdom had previously been Denmark's prime export outlet. Despite the small size of the United States exports in relation to total U. S. egg production, this country is the world's fourth largest exporter of eggs.

Under the impetus of a guaranteed price arrangement, United Kingdom egg production in the winter of 1956-57 supplied all of her needs for shell eggs. ^{4/} January-March exports from that country were actually slightly above shell egg imports in the same quarter. Those imports, however, were down to about 1/8 of their corresponding 1956 level.

The United Kingdom's reduced imports bore most heavily on Denmark, an important supplier of the U. K. market. Egg production increased in other major producing countries at the same time that Denmark sought to increase her exports. (Table 18.) An FAS dispatch attributes increases in rate of lay, in large part, to the mildness of the 1956-57 winter in Western Europe. ^{5/} At the same time, population of layers was up in the countries listed in table 19.

The expanded supplies of eggs in Europe and North America have led to additional competition for export markets. Mexico had been the largest egg customer of the United States until 1956. When the official Mexican importing agency serving all of that country except the free ports reduced its egg imports during 1956, Venezuela became the largest U. S. market. That country, and others in the Caribbean area, became the principal commercial outlets for U. S. exports of hatching as well as table eggs.

Danish exporters have been interested in shipping eggs to that area, and Poland also has shipped eggs into the Caribbean. Supplies are also usually available from Canada, ordinarily the most direct competitor of the United States in supplying Caribbean countries.

Prices for eggs in different world markets are difficult to compare because of complications and differences in monetary exchange, quality and packaging specifications, and trading level at which the price is quoted. But comparisons within the same market among the data below (table 20) between recent and year-earlier prices can be made because the data on each line are consistent. These data invariably show the recent prices to be lower than a year earlier. Declines in most countries listed about matched the decline in U. S. prices.

^{4/} The Economist, London, May 4, 1957, page 387.

^{5/} Copenhagen, February 15, 1957.

Table 1.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1953 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) Monthly average data													
Average number of layers on hand	Mil.												
1953		346	336	324	311	296	283	273	274	295	322	339	346
1954		343	334	322	309	295	283	276	283	307	331	342	345
1955		338	328	319	305	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956		331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	307	326	335	338
1957		335	326	317	306	295	284						
Eggs laid per 100 layers	Eggs												
1953		1,502	1,490	1,797	1,803	1,813	1,603	1,589	1,481	1,341	1,357	1,339	1,424
1954		1,484	1,498	1,837	1,819	1,847	1,672	1,579	1,475	1,366	1,384	1,376	1,482
1955		1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956		1,502	1,586	1,832	1,838	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,400	1,561
1957		1,604	1,539	1,862	1,873	1,919	1,771						
Total monthly egg production	Mil. ea.												
1953		14.4	13.9	16.2	15.6	14.9	13.1	12.1	11.3	11.0	12.2	12.6	13.7
1954		14.2	13.9	16.4	15.6	15.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	12.7	13.1	14.2
1955		14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956		14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.4	13.5	13.6	14.7
1957		14.9	14.0	16.4	15.9	15.7	14.0						
(b) First-of-month data													
Number of layers on hand	Mil.												
1953		350	341	330	318	304	289	277	270	279	311	334	346
1954		347	339	328	316	301	289	277	274	291	323	339	346
1955		344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956		333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	295	320	332	337
1957		339	330	322	311	301	290	279					
Eggs laid per 100 layers	Eggs												
1953		46.0	50.9	55.6	60.3	59.8	57.9	53.0	49.6	46.0	43.5	44.2	45.1
1954		46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955		48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956		48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.9
1957		51.8	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3					
Daily rate of egg production	Mil. eggs												
1953		161	173	184	192	182	167	147	134	128	135	148	156
1954		162	166	191	191	183	169	147	133	135	144	152	162
1955		168	170	180	190	187	173	157	140	137	146	153	159
1956		162	171	184	188	185	174	157	150	144	153	161	165
1957		176	171	188	193	189	176	160					

Table 2 . - Egg prices, selected dates, 1957, with comparisons

Item	1956				1957			
	April 16	May 15	June 15	July 16	April 15	May 15	June 14	July 10
U. S. average price received by farmers, per dozen								
Iowa prices received by farmers, per dozen 1/:								
Grade A, Large	32-33	33-35	31-32	32-34	25-26	20-21	23-24	24-27
Grade A, Medium	29-30	29-31	27-28	25-27	20-22	17-20	18-20	19-21
New York, wholesale prices								
Midwestern, mixed colors, per dozen:								
Fancy heavy-weights	42-43	42½-44	40½-42	42½-43½	35-36	30-31	33-34	34½-37
Extras 1, medium	41-41½	39½-40½	35½-36	37½-38½	29-30	27-28	28½-29	30-31½
Nearby whites, per dozen:								
Extra fancy, heavy-weights	42½-44	42½-44½	42½-45½	47-49	40-43	32-33	34-36	43½-46
Medium	41½-42½	40½-41½	35½-36	40-41	35-36	26½-27	31-32	34½-35½
Small (pullets)	---	31-32	28-29	24½-25	26½-27½	21½-23	23½-24	25-25½
Frozen egg, per pound 2/:								
Mixed whole egg	32½-34	32-35	30½-34	32-33½	25-26½	24½-26	25½-26½	3/25-26½
Yolk 4/	50-53	50½-53	49½-51	53-54	51-52	50-51	52-53	3/52-53
Albumen	23-24½	23½-25	23-25	22-24	13-14	12½-14	12½-13½	3/12-13
Chicago								
Wholesale price, per dozen:								
Mixed colors, extras, Large	39½-40	38½	38	41-41½	32½-33	27½-28	30½-31	32-33
Future contracts:								
September delivery (closing price)	43.95	44.40	40.15	40.35	35.60	33.80	33.40	31.95
San Francisco, wholesale price, per dozen:								
Grade A, Large	41½-42½	43-44	42-43	44-45	39-40	33-34	36-37	38-39
Grade A, Medium	39-39½	37-38	36-37	36-37	35-36	30-31	29-30	31-32

1/ Mostly, except where otherwise stated.

2/ Carlots. Weekly price.

3/ Week ending July 5.

4/ Highest color quoted.

Table 4 . - Shell eggs: Adjusted supply, average receipts in 4 markets, and mid-month price received by farmers, monthly, January 1955 to date

Month	1955			1956			1957		
	:Average: Mid-:			:Average: Mid-:			:Average: Mid-:		
	:weekly: month:			:weekly: month:			:weekly: month:		
	Ad-:	re-:	price:	Ad-:	re-:	price:	Ad-:	re-:	price:
	justed:	ceipts:	to:	justed:	ceipts:	to:	justed:	ceipts:	to:
	supply ^{1/} :	in:	farmers:	supply ^{1/} :	in:	farmers:	supply ^{1/} :	in:	farmers:
	4:	per:	dozen:	4:	per:	dozen:	4:	per:	dozen:
	cities:	dozen:		cities:	dozen:		cities:	dozen:	
	Mil.	Thou.		Mil.	Thou.		Mil.	Thou.	
	cases	cases	Cents	cases	cases	Cents	cases	cases	Cents
Jan.	13.1	234	32.2	13.2	264	40.0	13.0	230	33.2
Feb.	11.6	207	39.6	12.3	229	40.2	11.9	233	32.8
Mar.	12.8	240	39.8	13.2	242	39.6	13.4	203	30.0
Apr.	12.0	310	35.9	12.1	260	38.5	12.7	203	30.0
May	11.8	319	33.8	11.7	268	37.0	12.2	202	29.0
June	11.2	221	33.8	11.0	253	36.4		212	29.0
July	11.5	199	35.2	11.9	187	36.0			
Aug.	11.7	172	39.5	11.8	198	36.9			
Sept.	11.7	182	43.8	11.8	183	38.6			
Oct.	12.6	193	43.0	12.8	200	38.1			
Nov.	12.9	196	43.4	12.9	203	37.2			
Dec.	13.4	202	47.2	13.9	208	37.1			

^{1/} "Balances" from table 3.

^{2/} Partly estimated.

Table 5.- Eggs: Civilian per capita disappearance, shell by months, and processed by years, 1938 to date

Year	Shell												Total 1/	Pro- cessed 2/	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
1938	21.3	23.5	29.4	29.9	29.5	25.9	26.1	24.3	22.6	21.2	19.5	19.7	293	17	310
1939	21.5	23.5	29.3	29.0	27.7	25.8	26.2	24.4	22.8	22.3	20.7	21.4	294	19	313
1940	21.3	23.2	30.2	28.8	29.1	27.0	26.6	25.3	23.7	23.2	21.3	21.2	300	19	319
1941 3/	23.4	24.8	29.3	28.5	27.3	25.9	24.7	26.3	23.1	22.8	21.6	22.1	300	11	311
1942 3/	23.9	23.0	28.7	27.5	29.3	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.1	24.5	23.0	24.9	306	12	318
1943	26.1	25.4	31.0	27.8	28.8	26.9	27.8	28.3	25.7	26.5	25.5	27.5	328	19	347
1944	29.7	25.9	29.2	29.6	4/	28.0	28.5	27.7	28.4	26.8	24.6	26.7	327	27	354
1945	30.2	30.6	36.8	33.8	35.4	33.4	32.9	31.6	28.3	29.2	26.6	27.0	379	23	402
1946	31.7	29.0	34.1	32.5	32.4	28.4	29.3	28.4	29.1	28.4	26.9	29.6	359	20	379
1947	31.6	29.1	35.5	33.7	32.0	29.7	28.9	27.7	26.3	27.4	26.7	29.0	359	25	383
1948	30.4	30.9	35.1	32.3	31.1	28.9	28.9	28.3	27.5	28.9	28.4	30.1	361	28	389
1949	32.3	30.8	32.9	32.3	31.8	28.5	28.8	26.9	26.2	27.6	28.7	31.1	358	25	383
1950	33.7	30.1	33.4	32.5	30.2	28.3	29.1	27.9	27.9	30.3	29.4	31.7	364	25	389
1951	33.2	31.3	34.2	31.9	30.5	29.6	29.4	27.8	26.7	29.1	29.7	31.5	365	27	392
1952	33.2	30.7	34.0	32.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	26.8	25.7	29.0	29.8	32.4	362	28	390
1953	33.4	29.0	32.7	30.7	29.8	27.7	28.1	26.9	26.2	28.4	29.5	31.7	354	25	379
1954	31.3	28.2	31.2	30.4	30.1	26.7	27.4	27.1	26.8	29.3	30.5	32.4	351	25	376
1955	31.2	27.9	30.9	28.3	28.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.2	29.3	29.9	31.2	346	25	371
1956 5/	30.8	28.8	31.0	28.5	27.6	25.7	27.5	27.0	27.1	29.1	29.4	31.5	344	25	369
1957 5/	30.6	27.2	30.4	6/28.9	6/27.8										

1/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.

2/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.

3/ Civilian per capita disappearance is slightly overstated because some shell egg purchases by USDA were subsequently processed into frozen or dried egg and diverted from shell supply.

4/ This entry computes out to 20.2 eggs, which probably is a considerable understatement of the actual disappearance.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Storage stocks of shell eggs: First-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
(a) <u>Monthly, United States</u>												
1950	110	380	735	1,296	2,147	3,412	3,667	3,163	2,568	1,558	502	61
1951	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,615	958	527	230
1952	141	238	942	1,596	2,184	3,184	3,357	2,728	2,169	1,709	1,000	393
1953	153	120	248	375	816	1,431	1,513	1,199	827	494	288	137
1954	89	73	133	442	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	636	325
1955	193	235	258	479	1,183	2,088	2,292	2,244	1,680	1,140	804	333
1956	111	299	306	309	638	1,200	1,453	1,259	1,020	727	616	525
1957	320	328	519	932	1,208	1,706						
(b) <u>Weekly, 35 cities</u>												
Weeks	1957						1956					
First	203	246	395	776	990	1,371	1,478	1,024	844	558	447	356
Second	214	282	475	828	1,123	1,430		990	782	541	408	310
Third	230	310	544	846	1,227	1,465		952	710	502	378	256
Fourth	244	350	613	910	1,318	1,491		910	630	473	391	207
Fifth			690			1,496			590			199

Table 6a.--Storage stocks of frozen egg: First-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
(a) <u>Monthly, United States</u>												
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	142						
(b) <u>Weekly, 35 cities</u>												
Weeks	1957						1956					
First	46	41	37	45	60	72	92	94	91	80	70	59
Second	45	42	37	48	63	76		94	89	78	67	55
Third	44	40	38	53	66	81		93	86	76	64	52
Fourth	43	39	40	56	69	86		92	84	73	62	49
Fifth			42			89			83			48

Table 7.--Frozen egg, by types: Stocks and New York wholesale prices per pound, 1955 to date, with comparisons

Item	Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Albumen														
Stocks on first of month														
	1955	Mill. lb.	25	21	20	25	37	50	54	54	47	37	30	23
	1956	Mill. lb.	17	11	9	15	25	39	50	52	50	45	40	34
	1957	Mill. lb.	28	26	24	26	33	43						
Average prices, first full week of month														
	1955	Ct.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	21	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	20	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1956	Ct.	27	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1957	Ct.	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	14	12 $\frac{3}{4}$						
Yolk														
Stocks on first of month														
	1955	Mill. lb.	18	16	17	23	32	43	50	49	46	41	35	29
	1956	Mill. lb.	23	18	15	20	29	38	44	46	41	38	32	26
	1957	Mill. lb.	20	17	15	17	23	30						
Average prices, first full week of month 1/														
	1955	Ct.	53	53	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	52	52	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54
	1956	Ct.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1957	Ct.	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Mixed whole														
Stocks on first of month														
	1955	Mill. lb.	29	25	23	32	52	71	81	82	78	69	56	44
	1956	Mill. lb.	29	19	15	22	35	56	69	71	69	63	54	44
	1957	Mill. lb.	34	28	23	30	46	62						
Average prices, first full week of month 2/														
	1955	Ct.	26	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	29	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	31
	1956	Ct.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	32	32	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1957	Ct.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	25	26	25 $\frac{3}{4}$						

1/ Highest color quoted.

2/ "Spring pack" whenever quoted separately.

3/ Insufficient wholesale sales to report prices.

"Unclassified" frozen egg is not included in this table.

Table 8 .- Egg albumen: Commercial production of liquid and dried, annually, 1948 to date

Year	Commercial production			
	Dried			As a percentage of total production of liquid
	Liquid	As re-ported	Liquid equivalent $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1948	108	2.7	19.5	18
1949	89	2.3	16.5	19
1950	111	3.6	26.3	24
1951	116	3.8	27.7	24
1952	133	6.6	47.8	36
1953	138	5.9	43.3	31
1954	171	9.3	67.8	40
1955	171	10.6	77.5	45
1956	173	8.8	64.2	37

$\frac{1}{2}$ 7.3 pounds of liquid equal 1 pound of dried.

Table 9 .- Indications of laying flock replacement, 1957, with comparisons

Item	Unit	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957 as a percent of 1956
						Percent
Chickens raised	Mil.	540	462	485		
Pullets on farms January 1 following:	Mil.	233	211	219		
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Pct.	43	42	53	$\frac{1}{2}$ 54	
Hatchery output of replacement chicks						
January	Mil.	---	32.9	39.3	32.1	82
February	Mil.	---	71.2	84.0	58.9	70
March	Mil.	$\frac{2}{2}$ 203.9	148.8	149.5	114.1	76
April	Mil.	$\frac{2}{2}$ 202.3	163.9	159.4	136.5	86
May	Mil.	$\frac{2}{2}$ 124.0	107.9	108.8	93.1	86
June	Mil.	$\frac{2}{2}$ 35.2	32.7	34.7		

$\frac{1}{2}$ Intentions.

$\frac{2}{2}$ Derived.

Table 10.- Broilers: Quarterly placements by reporting
States, October 1955 to date

State	Quarters								
	1955	1956						1957	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.		
Maine	9.4	10.1	11.5	12.1	12.0	12.0	13.1		
Connecticut	7.1	7.7	9.2	7.1	6.3	6.8	7.5		
Pennsylvania	8.5	9.7	10.8	9.7	8.0	8.6	10.4		
Delaware	18.1	21.8	25.8	22.8	21.6	25.2	24.9		
Maryland	14.8	18.4	19.9	16.6	15.1	19.1	20.7		
Virginia	13.7	17.6	19.1	15.7	13.4	16.2	16.7		
West Virginia	5.7	6.7	7.1	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1		
North Carolina	17.1	25.4	28.7	25.1	21.9	25.4	28.8		
South Carolina	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4		
Georgia	45.9	57.0	66.7	63.0	59.1	65.3	72.8		
Florida	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8		
Alabama	16.1	21.0	24.6	21.6	21.7	25.7	28.0		
Indiana	9.2	9.9	11.5	9.9	8.9	10.2	12.4		
Illinois	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.5		
Missouri	6.4	8.1	10.2	7.9	5.8	7.6	7.9		
Arkansas	21.6	24.1	30.5	26.9	22.7	29.0	30.5		
Mississippi	10.7	13.6	16.2	14.6	14.0	17.4	17.9		
Louisiana	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.8		
Texas	22.7	25.0	29.2	25.7	23.3	27.6	27.4		
Washington	2.1	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.8		
Oregon	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3		
California	12.1	15.6	15.5	13.3	10.6	11.5	12.5		
Total, 22 States:	254.1	310.4	358.1	316.4	285.7	332.2	359.4		

Table 11.--Broilers: Average weekly placements, United States and selected States, October 1955 to date

Period 1/	Average weekly rate of placements													
	Total monthly hatchings of broiler chicks, United States		22 States		Del-Mar-Va		Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi		Arkansas, Texas		California			
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.		
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57		
October	93.4	107.3	18.5	21.4	2.6	2.8	5.4	7.3	3.2	3.6	0.9	0.8		
November	95.9	107.8	19.4	22.0	2.6	2.8	5.5	7.3	3.5	3.4	.9	.9		
December	102.7	108.8	20.5	21.9	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.0	3.6	3.5	1.0	.8		
January	110.9	124.7	21.9	24.9	3.0	3.6	6.5	8.0	3.4	4.2	1.1	.9		
February	114.9	118.7	24.8	25.0	3.2	3.4	7.1	8.6	3.8	4.5	1.2	.9		
March	132.4	135.9	25.8	26.7	3.6	3.4	7.6	8.7	4.0	4.5	1.2	.9		
April	134.9	138.0	27.2	27.3	3.7	3.6	8.1	8.7	4.5	4.4	1.2	1.0		
May	142.6	143.3	27.5	28.1	3.7	3.5	8.3	9.4	4.6	4.5	1.2	1.0		
June 1	[]		28.0	28.2	3.7	3.6	8.5	9.7	4.7	4.5	1.1	1.0		
8	[]		28.1	28.6	3.6	3.6	8.5	9.5	4.7	4.9	1.1	.9		
15	[137.9]		28.2	28.8	3.6	3.7	8.6	9.6	4.8	4.7	1.2	.9		
22	[]		27.8	29.0	3.6	3.7	8.4	9.5	4.7	4.9	1.1	.9		
29	[]		27.7	28.5	3.8	3.8	8.4	9.5	4.7	3.8	1.1	.8		
July 6	[]		26.5	28.4	3.4	3.8	8.4	9.2	4.7	4.9	.9	.9		
13	[]		26.3		3.4		8.2		4.5		1.1			
20	[128.4]		25.5		3.1		8.2		4.3		1.0			
27	[]		24.6		3.2		7.9		4.1		1.1			
August	123.1		24.3		3.0		7.4		4.0		1.1			
September	106.9		22.2		2.9		7.1		3.6		.9			
Total 2/	1,300.9	1,238.4	163.4	370.0	205.2	56.3								

1/ Weekly average for indicated month, or weekly total for week ending on indicated day.

2/ Total, 52 weeks.

Table 12 -Broilers: Average weekly placements, 22 States by months, January 1955 to date, and United States average mid-month price lagged 3 months

Month	Average weekly placements			Mid-month price per pound, 3 months later		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	16.0	21.9	24.9	28.4	20.8	19.1
February	20.1	24.8	25.0	27.0	21.1	19.4
March	20.4	25.8	26.7	27.2	20.2	20.7
April	22.1	27.2	27.3	26.5	21.4	
May	22.6	27.5	28.1	26.9	19.6	
June	22.8	28.0	28.7	25.2	18.2	
July	22.1	25.6		22.0	17.2	
August	19.4	24.3		21.2	16.8	
September	17.7	22.2		19.4	16.6	
October	18.5	21.4		20.6	18.0	
November	19.4	22.0		21.4	19.4	
December	20.5	21.9		21.9	19.8	

Table 13.- Pullet chicks for replacement of hatchery supply flocks: Sales by 10 large primary broiler breeders, January 1956 to date

Month	Sales for the month 1/			Cumulative sales		
	1956	1957	1957 as a percent of 1956	1/ 1956	1/ 1957	1/1957 as a percent of 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
January	1,912	1,886	99	1,912	1,886	99
February	2,187	1,997	91	4,099	3,883	95
March	2,866	2,538	89	6,965	6,421	92
April	2,996	3,033	101	9,961	9,454	95
May	2,854	2,899	102	12,815	12,353	96
June	2,298			15,113		
July	1,778			16,891		
August	1,884			18,775		
September	1,864			20,639		
October	1,992			22,561		
November	1,900			24,461		
December	1,787			26,248		

1/ Including sales of hatching eggs considered at the rate of each case of 360 eggs yielding 125 pullets.

Table 14.- Turkeys: Monthly hatchings of poults, by breed types, September 1954 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning September			
	Heavy breeds		Light : All		Heavy breeds		Light : All	
	White:	All	breeds:	turkeys:	White:	All	breeds:	turkeys
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>
1954 September	:	1/	.7	.7	:	1/	.7	.7
October	:	.1	.7	.8	:	.1	1.4	1.5
November	:	.2	1.0	1.2	:	.3	2.4	2.7
December	:	.5	1.7	2.2	:	.8	4.1	4.9
1955 January	:	1.2	1.4	2.6	:	2.0	5.5	7.5
February	:	2.7	1.1	3.8	:	4.7	6.6	11.3
March	:	7.8	1.1	8.9	:	12.5	7.7	20.2
April	:	12.8	1.8	14.6	:	25.3	9.5	34.8
May	:	14.8	2.4	17.2	:	40.1	11.9	52.0
June	:	9.0	2.6	11.6	:	49.1	14.5	63.6
July	:	2.1	2.2	4.3	:	51.2	16.7	67.9
August	:	.3	1.2	1.5	:	51.5	17.9	69.4
September	:	.1	.4	.5	:	.1	.4	.6
October	:	.2	.3	.5	:	.3	.7	1.0
November	:	.4	.5	.9	:	.8	1.2	2.0
December	:	1.0	.9	1.9	:	1.8	2.1	3.9
1956 January	: 0.9	2.0	.9	2.9	: 0.9	3.7	3.0	6.8
February	: 1.2	4.9	.8	5.7	: 2.0	8.7	3.9	12.5
March	: 1.9	11.4	1.0	12.4	: 3.9	20.1	4.9	25.0
April	: 3.0	16.3	1.6	17.8	: 6.9	36.4	6.4	42.8
May	: 3.7	17.2	2.4	19.6	: 10.6	53.5	8.9	62.4
June	: 2.8	11.0	2.5	13.4	: 13.4	64.5	11.3	75.8
July	: 1.6	3.1	2.2	5.3	: 15.0	67.6	13.5	81.2
August	: .7	.7	1.1	1.8	: 15.6	68.3	14.7	83.0
September	: .3	.3	.4	.7	: .3	.3	.4	.7
October	: .4	.4	.3	.7	: .7	.7	.7	1.4
November	: .6	.8	.7	1.5	: 1.2	1.5	1.4	2.9
December	: .9	2.0	1.1	3.1	: 2.1	3.5	2.4	6.0
1957 January	: 1.0	3.1	1.0	4.1	: 3.1	6.6	3.5	10.1
February	: 1.1	5.8	.8	6.6	: 4.2	12.4	4.3	16.6
March	: 1.6	11.8	1.0	12.8	: 5.9	24.1	5.3	29.4
April	: 2.5	16.9	1.4	18.3	: 8.3	41.0	6.8	47.7
May	: 3.3	17.2	2.3	19.6	: 11.6	58.2	9.1	67.3

1/ Less than .05 million.

Table 15.- Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, June 1953 to date

Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1953-54	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0
1954-55	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9
1955-56	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6
1956-57	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.6	27.3	26.0	26.8	24.9
1957-58	23.4											
(b) Live, heavy type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/												
1953-54	---	---	29½-31	29-29½	28-29	28-29	28-29	29-30	---	---	---	---
1954-55	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24	21½-23	---	---	---	---
1955-56	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28	---	---	---	---	22
1957-58	20-21	17										
(c) Live, heavy type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/												
1953-54	---	---	32	32	33	35-35½	36½-37½	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32	---	---	---	---	---
1955-56	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26	---	---	---	---	24
1957-58	22	20										
(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/												
1953-54	56-60	55-59	56-59	55-57	55-59	53-56	51½-54	51-54	51-54	51½-54½	49½-53½	49-53½
1954-55	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½
1955-56	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62
1956-57	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44
1957-58	44-45	40-43										
(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/												
1953-54	61-64	59-61	56-59	55-57	56-57	58-60	59-60½	60-61½	60-61½	60-61½	59½-61½	---
1954-55	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½
1955-56	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54
1956-57	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---
1957-58	42½-43½	---										
(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/												
1953-54	35	33	32-33	33	33-33½	36½	37½	37	35	37	33	30
1954-55	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32	28	30	30	30	31
1955-56	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30
1956-57	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27	26	26-27	26	26	24-25
1957-58	23-23½	23										
(g) Live, heavy type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/												
1953-54	---	---	---	30	30-30½	29-31½	30-31	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22
1955-56	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½	---	---	---	---	28-30½
1956-57	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21										
(h) Live, heavy type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/												
1953-54	---	---	34½-35½	33-34	34½-35½	38-38½	39-40	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55	---	---	28	30½-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½	---	27½	---	---	---
1955-56	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34	---	---	---	---	28-28½
1956-57	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21½-22										

1/ Or next date when quotation is available.

Table 16.--Eggs: Imports of shell eggs into the principal importing countries, 1938 and 1953 to date

Country	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956
	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>
United Kingdom	277.0	134.5	119.7	83.9	38.3
Western Germany	<u>1</u> /132.6	162.7	210.0	248.8	290.2
Switzerland	20.2	18.1	18.7	20.6	22.8
Italy	10.1	24.9	32.4	44.7	53.8
France	16.1	20.7	17.8	25.6	37.9
Austria	8.0	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.9
Greece	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.0
Spain	---	4.0	4.0	8.6	<u>2</u> /4.7
United States	0.2	4.0	3.2	2.2	1.6
Venezuela	---	15.9	19.5	22.3	---
Hong Kong	---	27.1	27.9	28.6	20.3
Total, above countries	466.1	415.5	455.9	488.5	---

1/ 1938, all Germany.2/ January-October.Reproduced from: Intelligence Bulletin, May 1957, page 23.

(The primary data for some countries are reported in units other than dozens or cases, to which the data for these tables have been converted.)

Table 17.--Eggs: Exports of eggs from the principal exporting countries, 1938 and 1953 to date

Country	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956
	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>	<u>Mil. doz.</u>
Australia	<u>1</u> /10.1	13.5	18.5	18.0	10.3
Union of South Africa	2.8	6.6	5.3	5.4	<u>2</u> /8.4
Canada	1.8	7.4	6.8	3.8	3.7
Irish Republic	27.3	20.1	10.2	6.3	5.9
Denmark	129.9	136.7	149.4	152.1	140.8
Netherlands	126.0	136.5	169.5	178.0	195.8
Sweden	7.8	9.8	10.9	14.0	11.9
Norway	2.3	3.1	1.4	2.1	3.7
Belgium	<u>11</u> .4	5.0	6.3	4.4	<u>2</u> /10.5
France	2.6	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.5
Turkey	4.2	10.0	3.0	3.4	<u>3</u> /1.1
Poland	41.5	<u>4</u> /26.0	<u>4</u> /20.0	<u>4</u> /26.0	<u>4</u> /25.6
Yugoslavia	18.9	7.4	21.5	20.0	<u>5</u> /23.0
Other Balkan countries	55.7	<u>4</u> /13.5	<u>4</u> /11.5	<u>4</u> /20.0	<u>4</u> /19.2
United States	2.1	39.7	48.0	49.7	44.7
Argentina	8.8	3.6	4.4	8.2	10.4
China	20.6	<u>4</u> /35.5	<u>4</u> /32.4	<u>4</u> /32.1	<u>4</u> /22.5
Total, above countries:	473.8	476.6	522.0	544.6	<u>5</u> /540.3

1/ Twelve months ending 30th June of following year.2/ January-November.3/ January-September.4/ Estimated from returns of importing countries.5/ Estimated.Reproduced from: Intelligence Bulletin, May 1957, page 23.

Table 18.--Eggs: Production or packing station receipts, or exports from specified countries, recent available data with year-earlier comparisons, June 1957

Country	Description of statistic	Date or period	Year		Percentage change from 1956
			1956	1957	
			Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Percent
Denmark	Exports	Jan.1-Apr.28	1.6	1.8	10
Netherlands	Exports	do	1.7	2.1	25
England, Wales, Scotland	Receipts at registered packing stations	Jan.1-May 4	5.7	7.3	28
Northern Ireland	Shipments to England	do	0.9	1.0	16
Canada	Gradings at registered stations	Jan.1-June 1	2.6	3.1	17
United States	Production on farms	Jan.-May	75.7	76.9	2

Compiled from: Intelligence Bulletin, May 1957 (except for United States and Canada)

Table 19.--Chickens: Reported numbers of egg-type poultry, in countries with data available, recent date, and year earlier

Country	Class of poultry	Month of most recent estimate	Reported numbers	
			Most recent	Year earlier
			Mil.	Mil.
England & Wales	Fowl over 6 mos.	Mar. 1957	39	34
	Pullets under 6 mos.	Mar. 1957	20	18
Northern Ireland	Total fowl	Dec. 1956	9	8
Western Germany	Laying hens	Dec. 1956	28	31
	Hens under 1 yr.	Dec. 1956	23	19
Denmark	Hens and pullets	Dec. 1956	15	15
Netherlands	Young hens, under 12 mos.	Dec. 1956	18	13
	Older hens	Dec. 1956	5	6
Canada	Layers on farms	May 1957	27	24
United States	Layers on farms	June 1, 1957	290	289

Table 20.--Egg prices: Recent quotations, with comparisons, in selected countries, spring, 1957

Country, market	Level of trade	Size, grade descrip- tion	Date of recent price	Pric- ing unit	Cur- rency unit	Reported prices in local currency			U.S. equiva- lent per dozen, of recent price <u>1/</u>
						Recent	Month earlier	Year earlier	
Cents									
England, London Egg Exch. *	Whole- sale	Large, domes- tically produced	May 6	Per 10 doz.	Shill- ings, pence	25/6	19/0	30/3	35
Germany, Hamburg *	Whole- sale, deliv- ered	Grade A, domes- tically produced	May 3	Per egg	Pfen- nig	18	18½	19	51
Venezuela 2/	Whole- sale	U.S. exports, delivered	Jan.	Per case	U.S. dol.	12	---	18	40
Canada, Montreal 3/	Whole- sale	Grade A, large	June 4	Doz.	Can- adian dol.	.39½	.41	.57	38
United States, New York 4/	Whole- sale	Nearby white, extras, large	June 4	Doz.	U.S. dol.	.31	.33¼	.41	31

Table 21.--Principal origin by States of reported poultry receipts, including turkeys, selected cities, 1956

(including data for cover chart)												
State or place of origin	New York	Boston	Phila- delphia	Chicago	San Fran- cisco	Atlanta	Cincin- nati	Cleve- land	Detroit	Los Angeles	Pitts- burgh	St. Louis
	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.
Alabama	143	---	39	9,749	80	132	287	487	16,403	7,442	279	5,150
Arizona	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	703	125	---	9,329	9,445	---	---	52	451	7,492	170	13,481
California	18,921	4,369	1,744	985	38,426	---	---	42	124	1,538	7	1,769
Colorado	3,256	94	240	451	---	---	30	---	---	---	50	---
Connecticut	28,146	1,341	2,510	111	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	10
Delaware	53,160	1,461	22,453	57	6	---	---	---	---	---	213	69
Florida	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia	12,243	80	311	44,730	2,478	52,230	7,295	16,076	32,091	8,143	2,945	4,895
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	1,371	1,366	1,517	19,521	121	4	129	606	2,175	42	4,641	5,610
Indiana	1,789	393	351	19,516	---	105	7,726	3,365	5,435	---	1,294	383
Iowa	8,834	4,707	2,393	21,010	526	195	310	275	203	---	1,458	675
Kansas	512	418	65	1,890	168	---	---	61	22	78	128	141
Kentucky	940	298	193	4,969	---	9	13,312	1,644	3,403	---	68	571
Louisiana	---	---	---	---	151	---	---	---	---	237	---	---
Maine	73,909	23,568	37	23	---	---	---	47	---	---	1	---
Maryland	62,376	4,625	20,078	96	82	---	---	1,955	1,091	119	591	30
Massachusetts	3,618	14,498	95	80	---	---	7	55	---	---	32	---
Michigan	146	115	329	2,572	---	---	87	266	6,021	---	250	18
Minnesota	8,633	2,071	2,481	14,174	106	47	30	112	1,388	---	1,296	102
Mississippi	---	---	---	598	1,234	28	8	47	563	11,896	20	7,963
Missouri	2,538	1,349	1,699	3,597	172	---	---	124	450	40	294	19,735
Montana	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	5,760	793	610	6,005	424	---	31	1,584	52	488	771	241
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	6,600	5,608	43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	512	1	5,676	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	220	---
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	---	---	---	---
New York	8,066	555	312	2,024	325	103	51	450	31	67	195	29
North Carolina	21,155	3,513	4,154	338	92	197	1,226	---	1,938	82	1,118	---
North Dakota	240	184	57	617	---	---	---	---	151	---	---	---
Ohio	473	126	152	526	---	---	4,061	18,636	2,610	---	6,808	---
Oklahoma	803	147	28	866	190	37	55	---	---	412	59	5
Oregon	566	605	68	36	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	14,983	4,366	10,037	1,345	---	---	4	5,946	9	---	10,217	21
Rhode Island	645	2,360	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	614	179	915	---	12	85	---	---	---	---	18	---
South Dakota	598	169	180	2,576	20	---	1	---	---	---	25	90
Tennessee	4,378	30	87	8,998	---	215	726	566	4,976	---	179	2,993
Texas	361	223	30	5,660	3,386	26	---	---	---	15,248	88	635
Utah	7,984	2,000	707	2,232	258	---	---	165	55	7	5	---
Vermont	1,788	1,566	---	162	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	17,164	694	4,658	165	229	63	9,361	---	382	---	2,833	---
Washington	55	---	101	57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Virginia	1,858	---	---	167	---	---	25	1,562	72	---	2,734	---
Wisconsin	1,062	320	383	9,500	---	---	---	26	232	---	164	5
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	---	---	---	---	---
Canada	---	73	---	12	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---
Express	---	---	---	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	376,924	84,390	84,733	194,825	58,006	53,476	44,790	54,179	80,353	53,331	39,171	64,621

Table 22.--Principal origin by States of reported turkey receipts, selected cities, 1956

(including data for cover chart)

State	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Chicago	Atlanta	Cleveland	Detroit	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	412	125	---	1,954	---	---	402	36	1,381
California	18,851	4,133	1,744	867	---	---	124	7	1,749
Colorado	3,256	94	240	293	---	---	---	50	---
Connecticut	44	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	485	---	188	3	---	---	---	3	53
Florida	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia	---	60	28	99	64	1	---	---	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	877	1,147	1,517	2,610	1	256	977	828	791
Indiana	846	266	278	1,271	24	8	414	921	---
Iowa	7,276	4,614	2,278	10,791	195	51	170	552	423
Kansas	427	381	37	1,417	---	---	22	100	139
Kentucky	847	260	193	307	---	---	41	68	1
Louisiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	31	368	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	588	---	180	---	---	---	---	62	30
Massachusetts	71	811	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	30	115	329	540	---	32	741	39	---
Minnesota	6,630	1,954	2,425	10,693	47	109	1,347	949	102
Mississippi	---	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	1,978	1,099	1,464	1,551	---	---	342	221	1,624
Montana	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	3,709	640	540	2,942	---	1,149	52	283	233
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	10	120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	8	---	90	---	---	---	---	31	---
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York	313	149	43	32	26	3	31	8	---
North Carolina	3,771	252	389	8	24	---	---	123	---
North Dakota	240	184	57	550	---	---	151	---	---
Ohio	299	119	131	67	---	2,169	800	1,081	---
Oklahoma	682	147	28	660	37	---	---	59	---
Oregon	566	525	68	36	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	861	478	777	39	---	11	---	1,363	---
Rhode Island	---	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	179	139	210	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	494	169	180	2,038	---	---	---	---	45
Tennessee	312	30	87	141	100	---	---	---	10
Texas	361	223	30	5,005	26	---	---	88	619
Utah	7,984	1,850	707	2,073	---	57	55	5	---
Vermont	315	455	---	162	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	8,298	583	248	20	63	---	---	686	---
Washington	30	---	101	57	---	---	---	---	---
West Virginia	642	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	---
Wisconsin	1,023	320	355	5,254	---	26	232	164	5
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canada	---	73	---	12	---	---	---	---	---
Total	72,748	21,977	14,942	51,548	607	3,872	5,901	7,775	7,222

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